THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., No. 536. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAE, *23rd October*, 1860.

REFERRING to a Notice issued on the 16th inst., by the Consuls of the United States, France, and Great Britain, to the effect that the Pilot Licence granted to P. H. YOUNG has been cancelled, the undersigned hereby give Notice to all Merchants, Shipowners, and Shipmasters, whom it may concern, that they will not Insure any Vessel hereafter piloted by the said P. H. YOUNG, or be responsible for any Accident or Loss arising from P. H. YOUNG acting as Pilot.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Company.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
26ja *Agents Hongkong Insurance Company.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims or indebted to the Estate of J. H. FULLER & Co., are hereby notified to make payment, or send in their claims, previous to the *1st of December*, 1860, to

J. W. RICKARD,
1de *Sole Executor.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JULIUS HALLPIKE is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.
tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER L. PURDIE in our firm has ceased.

Mr. N. W. LINCOLN and Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON are authorized to sign our name.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HIRAM FOGG in our firm has ceased, and Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY has been admitted a partner therein.

The business will be continued under the name of

H. FOGG & Co.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of the late HIRAM FOGG, are requested to present them previous to *the 31st December next*, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Executor.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable* in HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

INSURANCES.

AGENCY OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

BY a Decree of the Imperial Government, the "Comptoir d'escompte de Paris," has been authorized to establish an Agency at Shanghai.

This Agency is now ready to transact Banking business, and will buy and sell Exchange.

The Agency's Office is temporarily in the building of the Agra & United Service Bank,

HO-KEA-TE-HONG.
26ja Shanghai, 23rd October, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PALE Golden Sherry in Casks of 3 doz. each. Apply to

THORNE, BROTHERS & Co.
3no Shanghai, 27th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH has just received per Mail Steamer, a beautiful assortment of Silk Dresses, Gauze and Grenadine do., Barege do., French Cashmere and Wool Shawls, Scotch Tartan Cloakings, Mantle Cloths, French Merinos in all the Fashionable Colors, Winter Dresses, Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Chenille Nets, Gold Belts, Flowers, Wreaths, and Headdresses, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Ribbons and Embroideries, Mourning Collars and Sleeves, Infant's Robes and Pelisses, Mourning & Fancy Stationery.

All the above Goods have been selected by MRS. MARSH from the first Houses in London, Paris, and Lyons, and she trusts they will meet with the approbation of Ladies visiting her Show Rooms.

24no Shanghai, 20th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH has just received per late arrival, Black and Colored Broadcloths, Doeskins and Tweeds, Sealskins, White and Colored Flannels, Check do., Crimean Shirts, Cardigan Vests, Wool half-hose, Felt Hats, Table Linens, Sheetings, Huckaback, Bath Towels, &c., &c. &c.

24no Shanghai, 20th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received, and offer for Sale at moderate prices, a choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—

Ladies' Dresses and Trimmings.
Paisley and Scotch Shawls.
Woollen Polkas, Vests, Sleeves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hoods, Gloves, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Drawers, Shirts and Stockings.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broadcloth.
Cardigan Jackets, Vests, and Scarfs.
Curtain Damask and Trimmings.
Carpeting, Binding, and Hearthrugs.

Also,

An assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, and China-ware.

WM. DATO & Co.
1de Shanghai, October 12th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew.
Champagne of the 1st quality, Crème de Bouzy, in doz. cases.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.
Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz. cases.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

at

FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ'S;
and
RE MER & Co.'s

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND and SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

JAPAN.

(From the Chinese Repository, 1834–1851.)

ITS geographical situation and extent;—Government, laws, manners, customs and literature;—Intercourse with Foreign nations;—Origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character, &c., &c., &c.

Price—5 mace.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.

On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE,
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE,
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE and MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE LOCKHART.

ANY information respecting GEORGE LOCKHART, a native of Glasgow, who arrived here from *San Francisco* on or about the 11th December, 1852, in the American ship "*North Carolina*," will be thankfully received by

LYALL, STILL & Co.
10no Hongkong, 18th September, 1860.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

M'KENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

A CARD.

D. B. SIMMONS, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
KANAGAWA (YOKUHAMA),
26ja JAPAN.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,.....$25:00
More than half a month, ...$25:00
Less „ „ „ $12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,.....} $ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

12jy London, May, 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China. They have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

20oc London, May, 1860.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to re-copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Captain MUNRO, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 8th November, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 7th and 8th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,800 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Thursday, the 1st November*, and the usual allotment will be made, immediately on the arrival of the *Cadiz* from Japan.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 6th November*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 29th October, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER HEYMANN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

REIMER & Co.

2fe Shanghai, 1st November. 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this Port, under my name, will in future be conducted under the style of MACPHERSON & MARSHALL, of which Firm Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL of Shanghai is a Partner.

A. J. MACPHERSON.

1de Yokuhama, 8th October, 1860.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN INDIA.

THE Proprietors of the *Hurkaru* intend to publish, for the Mofussil and Foreign countries only, if sufficient inducement should offer, a *Bi-Weekly Hurkaru*, which shall contain all the Editorials of the three preceding numbers of the *Daily Hurkaru*, the Gazette, Correspondence, Police, and Small Cause Court Reports of general interest, Sporting Intelligence, English and Foreign Correspondence, a full summary of the Debates of the Legislative Council, with an Epitome of News extracted from all the other papers of India, and extracts from the English papers.

The subscription will be Rupees 25 or £2. 10s. per annum, for which it will be forwarded postage free to any part of India, to England *vid* Southampton (*vid* Marseilles, Rs. 3 4 per annum additional), to the Australian Colonies, Mauritius, Ceylon, China, Java, Alexandria, Great Britain, and Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste, United States, &c. All Subscriptions must be paid in advance at the following rates—

For One Year	..	Rs.	25 0
Half Year	..	„	13 0
Quarter	..	„	6 8
Monthly	..	„	2 8

As these rates are so low they must be paid in advance, or the dispatch of the paper will be stopped,

Parties intending to subscribe are requested to address the Printer of the *Hurkaru* at once, as the issue of the paper will not be commenced till a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

A great desire having been expressed for a good Sporting Paper, we would suggest this as a good medium for the publication of original contributions by our Mofussil Friends, which will also have the advantage of appearing in the Daily *Hurkaru*.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

DEATH.

At Canton, on 11th October, JOSEPH, third Son of William Blake, Esq., of Liverpool. Aged 30.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 2d Nov. 1860.	*Ending 2d Nov. 1859.*
27.—*Max.* 63 *Min.* 60.....*Max.* 62 *Min.* 55	
28,— „ 63 „ 57..... „ 68 „ 55	
29,— „ 63 „ 57..... „ 66 „ 58	
30,— „ 65 „ 56..... „ 66 „ 63	
31,— „ 58 „ 53..... „ 65 „ 59	
November.	
1,— „ 57 „ 54..... „ 62 „ 58	
2,— „ 60 „ 55..... „ 61 „ 50	

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, Bank Rate, 6 months' sight, 6*s.* 5*d.*; Credits 6*s.* 5¼*d.*; Bills with documents 6*s.* 6*d.* per Tl. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 341 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 20½ per cent disct.

OPIUM.

	Malwa			*Patna*		
Oct.,	New, Tls.	*Old*, Tls.		New, Tls.	*Old*, Tls.	
27, ...	—	 565	....	615	....	—
29, ...	—	 570	....	620	....	—
30, ...	—	 570	....	620	....	—
31, ...	—	 570	615 *a* 620		....	—
November.						
1, ...	—	 570	615 *a* 620		....	—
2, ...	—	 570	....	615	....	—

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per H. M. S. *Furious*, for Tien-tsing, Hon'ble F. A. Bruce, Col. E. St. J. Neale, Messrs. St. Clair, and Wyndham.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI,—Oct. 29th,—The schooner *Melita* brings a report that H. M. Brig *Camilla* was lost with all hands, on the Coast of Japan, and a Prussian Man-of-war also.

THE P. & O. Steamer *Cadiz* carrying the outward mail for Europe will leave at day-light on Thursday, the 8th inst. The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

THERE seems to be a great amount of timidity in our operations in the North. Everybody seems unable to see his way. Lord Elgin, one would think, is afraid of fighting too hard, for fear that no one will come and treat with him, and the generals seem perpetually to think they are going too far. Any amount of caution in dealing with the Chinese is highly commendable, but this caution with our people in the North seems constantly to turn into timidity. The Chinese are not slow in accusing us of this, and they certainly turn it to very good account. Wherever the Allies are irresolute or delay, the report is spread that they are afraid or are defeated. The celestial mind has a keen appreciation of quick decision. It is a quality that always overcomes them, because they have none of it themselves. Had Takoo, Tien-tsin, and Pekin been taken without that wretched interlude, in which Kweiliang so utterly befooled the Allies, we should be in a far better way of obtaining our desired treaty than we are now.

The order of the day up North seems hitherto to have been something in this wise. A march was made for some little distance, then came a halt, and some Chinese document; which was read, considered, and answered. These documents, and sometimes mandarins, were sent purposely to delay us. No good could possibly come from their perusal or consideration, and as we went oh step after step, slowly towards Pekin, we gave our enemy a vast amount of time to make preparations which we had no business to afford them.

The reports from the Capital are, however, far better lately. We are not cruel, and should certainly rejoice in a good sound treaty as much as any one, but we must say we were not sorry when we heard that the Imperial Palace in Pekin had been burnt down, after having been looted. The Emperor and Court have shewn themselves so obstinate and perverse that it is only by such measures that we can hope to bring them to their senses. We are not making war on the people, and among other curious discoveries of the nineteenth century, have discovered that after all it is better to knock down a palace than a cottage. The one is an injury where we want an injury to be inflicted, the other is a piece of cruelty, from which no good can spring. The flames rising from the Palace of Pekin must have taught a useful lesson to thousands of spectators who beheld it. May not those flames have in some measure opened the eyes of the Chinese people to the vast iniquitous sham, by which they have been so long governed, and from which no faith or truth ever sprung; and may not the idea have crossed the minds of many that the mad Islanders from the western seas were doing a good thing in helping to destroy it.

This idea of the destruction of the Tartar dynasty in China is no figure of speech. The Allies are working its ruin as fast as possible, it may be much against the wills of the high officers in command, but surely and inevitably. If the palace in Pekin is really burnt, a splendid moral might be learnt from it; for there the mass of blackened, charred, useless ruins are the true symbol of the Tartar power. The same blackened heaps may be seen at Nankin, and nearer still at Soochow and Shanghai, where the burnt suburbs tell but one and the same story—point to but one and the same moral. The whole system is black and effete, the whole Empire is corrupted and debased. What is it that prompts a hundred thousand able-bodied people to leave their homes without an idea of defending them on the mere approach of danger, and to wander about in a thousand places, starving and shivering in less security than they were in the city they so gladly deserted? Look at the Empire from one end to the other, and try and discover one bright spot in its government or morals, one single spot that is not black and utterly decayed. The Viceroy in one province is using the Imperial revenue to buy off Rebels that he should with his vast resources have conquered; in another we see him quarrelling and fighting with the military commanders, making operations useless; squeezing the unfortunate people to fill his bottomless coffers; inviting the people to become insurgents by long acts of gross and unnecessary violence and bloodshed, and then sneaking off before the rebel approach, and leaving all his trust to whoever could lay hold of it. Did not Ho-kwei-ching, Viceroy of the two Keang, after a reign of utter worthlessness and frivolity, give up his city without a struggle, and come unbidden to bow down before Mr. Bruce, beseeching him to send an army to recapture cities lost by his own folly? The lesser officers follow their superiors but too faithfully; falsehood and injustice are the order of the day. Among ten victims whose headless trunks we saw in the city some time ago, a Chinese officer told us that only two were found afterwards to have been innocent. Only two! one man in every five, only one man innocent! How many scores of innocents must then have fallen during the vast butcheries that have devastated these fair provinces this year? Only one in five! and yet the people are apathetic and careless, utterly demoralized and worthless. When they began to return to Shanghai city of what class where they? The very worst. While nothing else would flourish, opium houses and gambling dens enjoyed immense patronage. Where laws in other countries are most severe the arm of the magistrate in China seems paralized; and the poor trembling Taotai of Shanghai took up his quarters with Captain Budd on the first alarm of the Rebel approach, and did not leave them until the danger was all over.

But the change is coming. The provinces are one after the other rising in rebellion, an Unknown Hand frustrates the designs of the combatants in the north, and compels them to strange courses. A good Providence is directing all to its own good ends, but the dynasty of the Tartars is fast fading from the soil of China. The invasion of the Allies has given it its death wound. No treaties or patching up can now do it any good—its fall is merely a question of time—sooner or later it must come.

OUR readers were doubtless amused by Mr. Meadows's account of his interview with some pirates up the Great River. It is always gratifying to peruse narratives of English pluck and boldness, and of that indomitable spirit which enables England to hold her own, and sometimes other people's, against all comers. An Englishman, if he wants to go up the Yang-tsze to shoot one or two of the pheasants which are to be found along its banks, never cares for any possible danger that he may incur by so doing, but gets his boat in order and starts. In fact the idea of danger is often enough just what turns the scale, and induces a foreigner to set about performing an action he is otherwise very irresolute about. We must congratulate our Consul on the courage and energy he displayed when attacked by four piratical boats. It is not a satisfactory state of affairs to have grape and round shot whizzing over your boat, with only yourself and a foreign servant to ward off some 50 or 60 scoundrels, and so to keep your head on your shoulders. But in the present instance, the two foreigners were quite enough for the work. They handled their rifles so ably that the pirates sneaked off,—junks, big guns, shields, and all,—with probably no small amount of dead and wounded miscreants among them. Perhaps the pirates about the rivers will remember this action, and suffer foreign boats with foreigners in them, to go where they list without molestation; at all events we may be sure that the history of the way in which Mr. Meadows and his European servant beat off four pirate boats will circulate widely among the Chinese, and give them an increased respect for foreign bravery and the accuracy of foreign arms.

All excursionists from Shanghai have not such a complete armoury as Mr. Meadows, in fact it is doubtful whether any other individual has one and thirty barrels belonging to him. Be this the case or not, we would advise all persons going any distance from the settlement, to exercise great caution and vigilance while on board their craft. The rivers are teeming with desperadoes in all directions, and no measures are taken by the Chinese authorities for the protection of the life and property of travellers. A junk was plundered a fortnight ago about a mile from here, and reports abound with regard to piratical doings both up and down the Whangpoo. On the Great River, pirates have never been scarce, and the unsettled state of the country adds most materially to their numbers, and the security with which they carry on their nefarious traffic. If foreigners were unfortunate enough to fall into their hands, their lives would most inevitably be taken; for the pirates are alive to the fact that retribution is generally taken by the English in China on all such marauders as molest them, so that their safety would consist in not permitting their victims ever to reach Shanghai to make complaints. So there is need of the utmost caution on excursions, or some disaster is likely enough to take place. Let no long journey be attempted without a good large party well provided with fire and other arms, for in the present state of affairs one never knows where to expect danger.

The conduct of the Chinese authorities just now is simply disgraceful. Their city is protected for them, and they know full well there is nothing to fear with regard to it. And yet they are ordering down large numbers of men from the districts about the Yang-tsze, where they might be useful, to go to Sung-keang and elsewhere, while here they will be more than useless. These troops wanted to come into the city, and were vexed unto mutiny when they found they could not, because of the Allied occupation. A lot of war boats, heavily armed enough, are cruizing between here and Ming-hong, carefully avoiding any prospect of danger. Some more may be seen on the Yang-tsze, where not only do they wink at piratical deeds, but are more than suspected of doing a little in the same profession themselves. If instead of ordering large bodies of men down here, where they are not wanted, they were left to protect the people from pirates and rebels along the Great River and elsewhere, foreigners might be tempted to believe there was some sense and activity among the celestial authorities; but when we see that the only advantage they take of their security here is to surround us with troops and war junks of no possible use, we really begin to think that some treachery is at work, and that in the event of any favorable opportunity occurring these soldiers are meant for use against foreigners. If the mandarins are grateful for our protection, of which, alas, there is no fear, why do they not send their large fleet of war junks to the extermination of piratical scoundrels who dared attack our Consul? We can however draw some comfort from this cowardly inactivity of the Chinese, and that is that a couple of Englishmen are worth all the Chinese fleet, and are more than a match for twenty times their number of pirates.

REBELS.—Very little news of interest has come down to us from places in the occupation of the Insurgents. All their movements near Shanghai, show that they are gradually retiring from the scene of their conquests, after having thoroughly exhausted every place favoured by their visits. A great many reports are in circulation to the effect that an evacuation of Soochow is the next probable move. By far the largest portion of Chung Wang's army has moved in the direction of Hang-chow, which place is reported to have at last fallen. By the letter we lately published from Mr. Roberts it would seem that Chung Wang himself is still living in Soochow, but we learn from other sources that the garrison of that city is so very feeble that any proper effort on the part of the Chinese officials at Shanghai for its recovery would be, for the time at least, successful.

Bands of Insurgents are still levying tribute in the country about Kading, Tsing-poo, and the country stretching northward from those places. It is truly astonishing that the Taotai of Shanghai does not order his troops to take the field against these bands, whose numerical strength is very small.

The Chinese garrison of Shanghai has long been expecting reinforcements from various districts north of Shanghai. Two thousand four hundred men, under the command of a red-button military officer, actually arrived off this city last week. The soldiers were in excellent condition, and seemed of a far higher standard than the miserable fellows we see loitering about the various city gates dressed in celestial uniform. On his arrival, the general commanding the reinforcements went to pay his respects to the high officials in the city. During his absence his men mutinied, maltreated some of their petty officers, giving some a swim in the river, and otherwise grossly misconducted themselves. The authorities were greatly alarmed, and feared that the Allies would take stringent measures with the mutineers. The whole army were ordered to Woosung, there to take ship and proceed by creeks to Sung-keang, which unhappy place is to be blessed with their permanent residence. Fortunately it is quite deserted, so unless the troops plunder the poor miserable country-folk who have come back, trembling and quaking, to try and save their crops, there is very little chance of their growing rich by their favourite method of spoliation.

The real cause of the arrival of these large bodies of men remains yet to be discovered. When this city, in common with a dozen others, was threatened with imminent danger, and foreign assistance was not yet certain, not a man could be got, although the Taotai and the other authorities used every means in their power to get up an army. Now that all danger is at an end, the authorities are sending for and obtaining men by thousands. These men, if placed in the city, might give us trouble enough, if ordered to do so. They have a strong hatred to foreigners, and the reason assigned for their mutiny the other day was their disgust that barbarian soldiers should garrison the city, and so keep them out of it. The Allied authorities have, we believe, put their veto on their coming into the city; and while outside, be they ever so treacherous, they can do us but little harm.

An amusing report is current among the Chinese, that Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, all the officers, and the whole Allied Army, were enticed by the Emperor into Pekin, where a large palace was given them to live in. After feasting them, and giving them samshoo of such excellent quality that the barbarians all took too much of it, the Emperor caused the place to be fired, and the whole army perished.

Several executions have taken place in the city lately. The unfortunate victims are generally thieves caught looting in the villages round about. They are at once pronounced to be Rebels, and executed as such without any delay.

People are returning very fast to Shanghai. Report says that the fame of the city, as a place of safety, has spread far and wide; and that should Hang-chow be really taken, a vast number of people from Ningpo will crowd up here, and fill every nook and corner.

FROM intelligence received from Ningpo, we learn that the Rebels are very busy. They have taken the cities of Hwei-chau and Chu-chau, and are marching on Laan-ke. They are probably making vigorous efforts to collect rice and other commissariat necessaries for the coming winter, and will desert many places as soon as the rice harvest is over, and they have reaped the crop from the unfortunate owners.

The two foreigners captured by the *Kestrel* in a fleet of junks, supposed to be pirates, have been tried, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Some little difficulty was experienced in getting up the charge against them, as it is still somewhat doubtful whether the junks destroyed by the *Kestrel* could properly be called pirates.

WE are without any reliable intelligence from the North since that brought down by the *Pioneer* and *Furious* on the 19th and 20th ultimo, and do not expect to receive any in which faith can be put, until the arrival of the regular steamer with the mails. The 30th October was the day on which she was to leave, and she may now soon be looked for. Several French vessels have arrived from that part, but the accounts brought down have been mere hearsay, and so conflicting that they are worse than no news at all. The last account brought down by H. I. M. S. *Saigon*, yesterday, said to be authentic though only verbal, is to the effect that peace had been concluded, and the treaty signed in Pekin on the 25th ulto. We give it just as we received it without at all endorsing or placing the slightest reliance on it.

The French have lost several Officers, and amongst them M. Dubur the Intendant General, and Colonel Grandchamps.

SINCE the recent occurrences at the North, a great deal of interest and conjecture has arisen with regard to the Summer Palace of the Emperor near Pekin, *Yuen-min-yuen*. The large quantity of silks, treasure, and valuables of different kinds found in it have naturally given rise to many opinions of its grandeur and magnificence, and the following account though old, may not be unacceptable, while the late looting of this celebrated place is still fresh in the memories of all. It has been noticed by some more recent visitors whose accounts though not so long or entering into such details, fully confirm what the writer of the letter says about the elaborately ornamental arrangement of the gardens and grounds around it. Kien-lung the great-grand-father of the present Emperor Hien-fung, was on the throne in 1743, when the letter was written, and was the same monarch who received the English Embassy under Lord Macartney. The document is entitled—

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT
OF THE
EMPEROR OF CHINA'S GARDENS,
NEAR PEKIN:
IN A
LETTER from F. ATTIRET, a French Missionary, now employed by that Emperor to paint the Apartments in those Gardens, to his Friend at *Paris*.

PEKIN, *Nov.* 1, 1743.

The Palace is, at least, as big as *Dijon*; which City I choose to name to you, because you are so well acquainted with it. This Palace consists of a great Number of different Pieces of Building; detached from one another, but disposed with a great deal of Symmetry and Beauty. They are separated from one another by vast Courts, Plantations of Trees, and Flower-Gardens. The principal Front of all these Buildings shines with Gilding, Varnish-work, and Paintings; and the Inside is furnished and adorned with all the most beautiful and valuable Things that could be got in *China*, the *Indies*, and even from *Europe*.

As for the Pleasure-houses, they are really charming. They stand in a vast Compass of Ground. They have raised Hills from Twenty to Sixty Feet high; which form a great Number of little Valleys between them. The Bottoms of these Valleys are watered with clear Streams; which run on till they join together, and form large Pieces of Water and Lakes. They pass these Streams, Lakes, and Rivers, in beautiful and magnificent Boats: I have seen one, in particular, Seventy-eight Feet long, and Twenty-four Feet broad, with a very handsome House raised upon it. In each of these Valleys, there are Houses about the Banks of the Water, very well disposed; with their different Courts, open and close Porticos, Parterres, Gardens, and Cascades; which, when viewed all together, have an admirable Effect upon the Eye.

They go from one of the Valleys to another, not by formal strait Walks as in *Europe*; but by various Turnings and Windings, adorned on the Sides with little Pavilions and charming Grottos; and each of these Valleys is diversified from all the rest, both by their manner of laying out the Ground, and in the Structure and Disposition of its Buildings.

All the Risings and Hills are sprinkled with Trees; and particularly with Flowering Trees, which are here very common.

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Canals, or lesser Streams, are not faced (as they are with us) with smooth Stone, and in a straight Line; but look rude and rustic, with different Pieces of Rock, some of which jut out, and others recede inwards; and are placed with so much Art, that you would take it to be the Work of Nature. In some Parts the Water is wide, in others narrow; here it serpentises, and there spreads away, as if it was really pushed off by the Hills and Rocks. The Banks are sprinkled with Flowers, which rise up even through the Hollows in the Rock-work, as if they had been produced there naturally. They have a great Variety of them, for every Season of the Year.

Beyond these Streams there are always Walks, or rather Paths, paved with small Stones; which lead from one Valley to another. These Paths look itself like a City. 'Tis at least as big as our City of *Dole*. The greater Part of the other Palaces, is only used for his walking; or to dine and sup in upon Occasion.

This Palace for the usual Residence of the Emperor, is just within the grand Gate of the Pleasure Ground. There are in it several Buildings, Halls for Audience; and then the Courts and Gardens belonging to them. The Whole forms an Island; which is entirely surrounded by a large and deep Canal. 'Tis a sort of Seraglio; in the different Apartments of which, you see all the most beautiful Things that can be imagined, as to Furniture, Ornaments, and Habits (in the Stile of those in the *Chinese* Taste;) the most valuable Sorts of Wood; varnished Works, of China and Japan; antient Vases of Porcelain; Silks, and Cloth of Gold and Silver. They have there brought together all that Art and good Taste could add to the Riches of Nature.

Near the Palace of the Emperor, a Road which is almost strait, leads you to a little Town in the Midst of the whole Inclosure, 'Tis square; and each Side is near a Mile long. It has Four Gates, answering the Four principal Points of the Compass; with Towers, Walls, Parapets, and Battlements. It has its Streets, Squares, Temples, Exchanges, Inns, Shops, Tribunals, Palaces, and a Port for Vessels. In one Word, every thing that is at *Pekin* in Large, is there represented in Miniature.

You will certainly ask for what Use this City was intended? Is it that the Emperor may retreat to it as a Place of *Safety* on any Revolt, or Revolution? It might indeed serve well enough for that Purpose; and possibly that Thought had a Share in the Mind of the Person who at first designed it; but its principal End was, to procure the Emperor the Pleasure of seeing all the Bustle and Hurry of a great City in little, whenever he might have a Mind for that Sort of Diversion.

The Emperor of *China* is too much a Slave to his Grandeur ever to shew himself to the People, even when he goes out of his Palace. He too sees nothing of the Town, which he passes through. All the Doors and Windows are shut up. They spread wide Pieces of Cloth every where, that nobody may see him. Several Hours before he is to pass through any Street, the People are forewarned of it; and if any should be found there whilst he passes, they would be handled very severely by his Guards. Whenever he goes into the Country, two Bodies of Horse advance a good way before him, on each Side of the Road; both for his Security, and to keep the Way clear from all other Passengers. As the Emperor's of *China* find themselves obliged to live in the strange sort of Solitude, they have always endeavoured to supply the Loss of all public Diversions, (which their high Station will not suffer them to partake,) by some other Means or Inventions, according to their different Tastes and Fancies.

The Town, therefore, in these two last Reigns, (for it was this Emperor's Father who ordered it to be built) has been appointed for the Eunuchs to act in it, at several Times in the Year, all the Commerce, Marketings, Arts, Trades, Bustle, and Hurry, and even all the Rogueries, usual in great Cities. At the appointed Times, each Eunuch puts on the Dress of the Profession or Part which is assigned to him. One is a Shop-keeper, and another an Artisan; this is an Officer, and that a common Soldier: One has a Wheel-barrow given him to drive about the Streets: another, as a Porter, carries a Basket on his Shoulders. In a Word, every one has the distinguishing Mark of his Employment. The Vessels arrive at the Port; the Shops are opened; and the Goods are exposed for Sale. There is one Quarter for those who sell Silks, and another for those who sell Cloth; one Street for Porcelain and another for Varnish-works. You may be supplied with whatever you want. This Man sells Furniture of all Sorts; that, Cloaths and Ornaments for the Ladies; a third has all Kinds of Books for the learned and curious. There are Coffee-houses too, and Taverns of all Sorts, good and bad; beside a Number of People that cry different Fruits about the Streets, and a great Variety of refreshing Liquors. The Mercers as you pass their Shops, catch you by the Sleeve, and press you to buy some of their Goods. 'Tis all a Place of Liberty and Licence; and you can scarce distinguish the Emperor's Subjects from the meanest of his Subjects. Every body bawls out what he has to sell; some quarrel, others fight; and you have all the Confusion of a fair about you. The public officers come and arrest the Quarrellers; carry them before the Judges, in the Courts for Justice: the Cause is tried in form; the Offender condemned to be bastinadoed; and the Sentence is put in Execution as soon and so effectually, that the Diversion of the Emperor sometimes costs the poor Actor a great deal of real Pain.

The Mystery of Thieving is not forgot, in this general Representation. That noble Employ is assigned to a considerable Number of the cleverest Eunuchs, who perform their Parts admirably well. If any one of them is caught in the Fact, he is brought to Shame, and condemned (at least they go through the Form of condemning him) to be stigmatised, bastinadoed, or banished; according to the Heinousness of the Crime, and the Nature of the Theft. If they steal cleverly they have the Laugh on their Side; they are applauded, and the Sufferer is without Redress. However, at the End of the Fair, every thing of this kind is restored to the proper Owner.

This Fair (as I told you before) is kept only for the Entertainment of the Emperor, the Empress, and his Mistresses. 'Tis very unusual for any of the Princes, or Grandees to be admitted to see it; and when any have that Favour, it is not till after the Women are all retired to their several Apartments. The Goods which are exposed and sold here, belong chiefly to the Merchants of *Pekin*; who put them into the Hands of the Eunuchs, to be sold in reality; so that the Bargains here are far from being all pretended ones. In particular, the Emperor himself always buys a great many Things; and you may be sure they ask him enough for them. Several of the Ladies too make their Bargains; and so do some of the Eunuchs. All this trafficking, if there was nothing of real mixt with it, would want a great deal of that Earnestness and Life, which now make the Bustle the more active, and the Diversion it gives the greater.

To this Scene of Commerce, sometimes succeeds a very different one; that of Agriculture. There is a Quarter within the same Inclosure, which is set apart for this Purpose. There you see Fields, Meadows, Farm-houses, and little scattered Cottages; with Oxen, Ploughs, and all the Necessaries for Husbandry. There they sow Wheat, Rice, Pulse, and all other Sorts of Grain. They make their Harvest, and carry in the Produce of their Grounds. In a word, they here imitate everything that is done in the Country; and in everything express a rural Simplicity, and all the plain Manners of a Country Life, as nearly as they possibly can.

In their Pleasure-houses, they choose a beautiful Disorder, and a wandering as far as possible from all the Rules of Art. They go entirely on this Principle, "That what they are to represent there, is a natural and wild View of "the Country; a rural Retirement, and not a "Palace formed according to all the Rules of "Art." Agreeably to which, I have not yet observed any Two of the little Palaces in all the grand Inclosure which are alike, though some of them are placed at such considerable Distances from one another. You would think that they were formed upon the Ideas of so many different Persons; formed according to all the Rules of random, and made up of Parts not meant for one another. When you read this, you will be apt to imagine such Works very ridiculous; and that they must have a very bad Effect on the Eye! but were you to see them, you would find it quite otherwise; and would admire the Art with which all this Irregularity is contrived, to the truest Taste; and so managed, that its Beauties appear gradually one after another. To enjoy them as one ought, you should view every Piece by itself; and you would find enough to amuse you for a long while, and to satisfy all your Curiosity.

Beside the Palaces themselves (though I have called them so) their Companies are wholes are very far from being inconsiderable Things. I saw them building one in the same Inclosure, last Year, for one of the Princes of the Blood; which cost him near Two Hundred Thousand Pounds; without reckoning anything for the Furniture and Ornaments of the Inside; for they were a Present to him from the Emperor.

I must add one Word more, in relation to the Variety which reigns in these Pleasure-houses. It is not only to be found in their Situations, Views, Dispositions, Sizes, Heights, and all the other general Points; but also in their lesser Parts, that go to the composing of them. Thus, for instance, there is no People in the World who can shew such a Variety of Shapes and Forms, in their Doors and Windows, as the *Chinese*. They have some round, oval, square, and all Sorts of angled Figures; some, in the Shape of Fans; others in those of Flowers, Vases, Birds, Beasts, and Fishes; in short, of all Forms whether regular or irregular.

It is only here too, I believe, that one can see such Porticos, as I am going to describe to you. They serve to join such Parts of the Buildings in the same Palace, as lie pretty wide from one another. These are sometimes raised on Columns only, on the Side toward the House; and have Openings, of different Shapes, through the Walls on the other Side; and sometimes have only Columns on both Sides; as in all such as lead from any of the Palaces, to their open Pavilions for taking the fresh Air. But what is so singular in these Porticos, or Colonnades, is, that they seldom run on in strait Lines; but make an Hundred Turnings and Windings; Sometimes by the Side of a Grove, at others behind a Rock, and at others again along the Banks of their Rivers or Lakes. Nothing can be conceived more delightful; they have such a rural Air as is quite ravishing and inchanting.

You will certainly conclude from all I have told you, that this Pleasure-place must have cost immense Sums of Money; and indeed there is no Prince, but such a one as is Lord of two or three State as the Emperor of *China* is, who could either afford so prodigious an Expence, or accomplish such a Number of great Works in so little Time; for all this was done in the Compass of Twenty Years. It was the Father of the present Emperor who began it; and his Son now only adds Conveniences and Ornaments to it, here and there.

But there is nothing so surprising or incredible, in this; for besides that the Buildings are most commonly but of one Story, they employ such prodigious Numbers of Workmen, that every thing is carried on very fast. Above Half the Difficulty is over, when they have got their Materials upon the Spot. They fall immediately to disposing them in Order; and, for Months the Work is finished. They look almost like those fabulous Palaces, which are said to be raised by Inchantment, all at once, in some beautiful Valley, or on the Brow of some Hill.

This whole Inclosure is called *Yven-ming Yven*, the Garden of Gardens; or the Garden by way of Eminence. It is not the only one that belongs to the Emperor; he has Three others, of the same Kind; but none of them so large, or so beautiful, as this. In one of these lives the Empress his Mother, and all her Court. It was built by the present Emperor's Grandfather *Chang-hy*; and is called *Ichang tchun yeen*, or the Garden of perpetual Spring. The Pleasure-places of the Princes and Grandees are, in Little, what those of the Emperor are in Great.

Perhaps you will ask me, "Why all this long "Description? Should not I rather have drawn "Plans of this magnificent Place, and sent them "to you?" To have done that, would have taken me up at least Three Years, without touching upon any thing else: whereas I have not a Moment to spare; and am forced to borrow the Time for what I now write to you, from my Hours of Rest. To which you may add, that for such a Work, it would be necessary for me to have full Liberty of going into any Part of the Gardens whenever I pleased, and to stay there as long as I pleased; which is quite impracticable here. 'Tis very fortunate for me, that I had got the Knack and Privilege of Painting that I have; for, without this, I should have been in the same Case with several other *Europeans*, who have been here between Twenty and Thirty Years, without being able ever to set their Feet on any Spot of this delightful Ground. There is but one Man here, and that's the Emperor. All Pleasures are made for him alone. This charming Place is scarce ever seen by any body but himself, his Women, and his Eunuchs. The Princes, and other chief Men of the Country, are rarely admitted any further than the Audience-Chambers. Of all the *Europeans* that are here, none ever entered this Inclosure, except the Clock-makers and Painters, whose Employments make it necessary that they should be admitted every where. The Place usually assigned us to paint in, is in one of those little Palaces above-mentioned; where the Emperor comes to see us work almost every Day; so that we can never be absent. We don't go out of the Bounds of this Palace, unless what we are to paint cannot be brought to us; and in such Cases they conduct us to the Place under a large Guard of Eunuchs. We are obliged to go quick, and without any Noise; and huddle and steal along softly, as if we were going upon some Piece of Mischief. 'Tis in this Manner that I have gone through, and seen, all this beautiful Garden; and entered into the Apartments. The Emperor usually resides here Ten Months in each Year. We are about Ten Miles from *Pekin*. All the Day we are in the Garden; and have a Table furnished for us by the Emperor: For the Nights, we have bought us a House near the Entrance to the Gardens. When the Emperor returns to *Pekin*, we attend him; are told, and there within his Palace; and go every Evening to the *French* Church.

I think it is high Time both for you and me, that I should put an End to this Letter; which has carried me on to a greater Length than I at first intended. I wish it may give you any Pleasure; and should be very glad if it was in my Power to do any thing more considerable, to shew you the perfect Esteem I have for you. I shall always remember you in my Prayers; and beg you would sometimes remember me in yours. I am, with the greatest Regard,

Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
ATTIRET.

We give below an account of the late voyage of the *Egmont*, when she met with the disaster of losing all her masts.

The recurvature of this typhoon is so distinctly shewn by the data in the account, that we believe a very useful lesson may be learnt from it by all those whose calling is likely to bring them in contact with such phenomena, which though fraught with immeasurable danger may sometimes be made excellent use of if the right side can only be gained.

These storms breed in the Pacific, and travel away westward uninterrupted by the numerous small islands that lay in their track, until the high land of Formosa forms an insurmountable barrier to their course, when they recurve back and finally file off either to the northward of the island, striking the mainland of China about Amoy, Foochow and the adjacent country, and sometimes, though seldom, reaching much further north; or, they pass through the Bashee Channel and affect Hongkong, Macao, and the southern portions of China

A vessel bound to China from the eastward, and coming upon the eastern side of a travelling typhoon, as was the case with the *Egmont*, and getting the wind from the southward, might facilitate her passage very much by keeping on the edge of the storm, heaving to on finding she was running into it and bearing away again as the storm passed ahead, and the weather moderated; but in these cases particular caution should be observed that they do not run too close on its heels, otherwise the least check in its speed, or any irregularity in its motion, might put them into the middle of it before they knew where they were, and the *Egmont* is a very moderate specimen of the result that might be expected from such a circumstance. Indeed had she not been a very sound ship and had leaked at all she must have foundered, as her main pumps were disabled by the falling masts, and even had they been in perfect order it is doubtful whether men could have stood to work them.

Many vessels have probably been lost from the same cause, pursuing too closely a typhoon, and it is to be hoped that the following sketch may prove a warning to many, and shew that if it is sought to make favorable use of a cyclone too much caution cannot be observed.

VOYAGE OF THE "*EGMONT*" FROM AUCKLAND TO SHANGHAI.

The *Egmont* left the Waitemata, bound for Shanghai, Saturday, 25th August, but the wind continuing, after she had rounded the heads, to blow strongly from the North East, she dropped anchor under Whangaparoa for the night, taking her departure thence the next morning, 26th.

She had rather a rough squally passage to the 10th September, when light winds and calms set in, lasting till the 16th when puffy and variable winds from the South East commenced. Sighted the Island of Tucopia (Charlotte's Archipelago) on the 7th; crossed the Equator in 165°39' on the 12th Sept. and on the 15th sighted *Qualan*, (Caroline Group), 6°15' N. 162°53' E. On the 27th passed through the Ladrone Islands, with a stiff breeze.

On the 29th being then 34 days out, barometer ranging about 29.30, it began to blow a strong gale from the E.S.E., accompanied by very heavy rain, and looking very threatening in the S.; at 9 P.M., the wind veered to the South, and the vessel was put under close-reefed top-sails, which, the storm still increasing in violence, were furled at 12, and, as from indications of the barometer, (falling from 29.20), the captain presumed that we were running into a typhoon, the vessel was hove to under main try-sails on port tack. Wind inclining to haul to the eastward. At 3 A.M., still more violent. At day-light the main and fore storm-sails were set, and at noon, the weather becoming apparently more moderate, the barometer rising to 29.40, the fore and main topsails were set again, close reefed, and the vessel bore away.

Saturday, 29th.—Storm and gale again increased, becoming hourly more and more violent. Wind S., sea running very high and looking very dirty all round. The barometer gradually falling to 29.20, the ship was hove to under close storm-sails, her head to N.E.; at midnight the storm was very violent, the ship rolling much, and the sea running very high. At day-light, the weather appearing somewhat more settled, and the barometer rising to 29.50, the ship bore away under main top-sail.

Sunday, 30th.—Storm again increasing, violent squalls, accompanied by much rain, barometer at 29.20, top-sails furled and vessel hove to, with a view to keep in the rear of the typhoon, till 8 A.M., when, the storm having somewhat moderated, bore away under close-reefed top-sails, barometer rising to 29.50. At noon very squally again, the storm becoming more violent than ever with very heavy sea. Found that a strong current had set the vessel to the north 180 miles during the three preceding days, in which no observations were taken. This day, (Sunday 30th,) Latitude 23°43' N., Longitude 141°26' E.

Monday, October 1st.—Wind S.E. The storm seemed to be reaching its climax, a tremendous gale blowing, with very heavy squalls and rain and hail. At midnight top-sails furled, and ship hove to under storm main-trysail with head to S.W. At 3 and 4 A.M. storm yet increasing, at 5.30 (wind N.E.), a very heavy sea struck the ship, washing away the jib-boom, and carrying away the bowsprit-cap and fore-topmast stays; an endeavor was made to secure the topmast, but before this could be done it was carried away, taking with it the main-top-gallant mast, a few minutes after the foremast followed, going off by the board. In a few minutes and the main mast went, in its fall smashing the first life-boat and cutter, smashing the main pumps, breaking in the poop skylights and a portion of the deck, and doing much more damage; again a few more minutes and the mizenmast fell, staving in the poop-deck and carrying away the stern boat. Scenes of the wreck getting foul of the rudder, the steering apparatus was shivered and broken. The hurricane now tremendously violent, and momentarily increasing, the sea seething violently and running high, striking the ship at small intervals with enormous force. The ship at this time was labouring much, and shipping much water on deck. The rudder however was secured by an anchor-stock and tackles, and the men were busily engaged in cutting away the wreck to save the hull from damage On sounding the pumps she was found to have made only 8 inches water, which was pumped out by the bilge, the main pumps having been disabled as above mentioned.

Tuesday, Oct. 2. Gale still very violent, and yet increasing at midnight; the ship labouring very heavily. At daylight a part of the mainmast was got over the side, for the purpose of making a drag to keep the ship's head to the sea. At noon the wind shifted from North-East to South-East, in a violent squall, accompanied by much hail. About this time the ship was struck by a very heavy sea fore and aft, which carried away all the main-rail and part of the bulwarks on the port side. The barometer pumping, and ranging between 28.80 and 29.20.

Wednesday, Oct. 3. Wind N.E., gale still very high, ship rolling very much, the main-rails often under water. The wreck of the drag parted. Barometer again fell to 28.30.

Thursday, Oct. 4. Wind S. Gale and sea no more moderate; ship labouring and rolling much. Barometer gradually rising.

Oct. 5, 6, and 7. Gale moderating by slow degrees each day, On the 7th the wind was variable, the breeze moderate, the wind then went to the N.E., and continued N.E. to E., for 48 hours, after which from E. to E.S.E. whence it continued for some days; the ship being fitted with jury-masts, and sails fitted to work her to the best advantage in her crippled condition; under which, however, she laboured her way at an average of (say) 4½ knots, in a fair course, for some days.

14th. Passed through the Loochoos between Toksima and Yeirabusima, and continuing well towards Shanghai to the 16th, when baffling winds from the W.N.W. and currents set in, driving towards the coast of Japan; sighted the "Asses Ears" on the 17th, after which she was able to bear up for Shanghai, sighting the Saddles on Sunday night, 21st, being then 57 days from Auckland.

ARE "THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA," TO BE COUNTED AMONG "THE FRIENDS OF *Chung Wong*."

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In these days, when the "powers that be," and the powers that *would be*, address confidential letters to the public, through the newspapers, the convenience of replying through the same medium is so great as to be almost irresistible. Permit me to avail myself, therefore, of the courtesy of your columns, for the purpose of saying "nay" to a sentiment contained in Mr. Roberts's account of his reception at Soochow, published in your last issue; which statement, though it may be perfectly true in itself, would naturally leave in the mind of most readers—not intimately acquainted with the facts—an entirely false impression.

Mr. Roberts, it appears in an interview with the *Chung Wong*, felt constrained "to acknowledge, with shame (!) that a portion of the foreign community did tarnish his (Chung Wong's) good name," by charging on him the evil practices of the thieves and robbers, "unattached," who devastate the country, but have "no connection with him and his brave revolutionary soldiers." But Mr. Roberts proceeded to assure the *Wong* that he but ever his friends generally made the distinction; and added further, his belief that "the Missionaries in China were generally of that class,"—*i. e.* the *Chung Wong's* friends.

It will be observed, that Mr. Roberts reports himself as expressing nothing more than *his own belief* on these points; so that no exception can be taken to the literal correctness of his words. But it is very plain that the general impression which would be made on any reader (who did not know better) in England, France or America, is that "the Missionaries in China" as a body are well disposed towards the *Chung Wong*—that is, that they think well of him and his ways.

Such, Sir, is by no means generally the case. There is a large number among "the Missionaries in China," who cannot consent to allow such a statement to be made without correction. They are not, in any ordinary sense, "the friends" of a man who knows well enough how to control his followers, when *he is minded to do so*, but who has no mind to keep them from burning, slaying, plundering and taking captive, *ad libitum*, throughout districts where no provocation is given.

They are not friends to a revolutionary leader who, with a good cause, makes the worst of it, and damages what he ought to sustain.

They are not friends to a reformer who has power only to pull down, and none to build up.

They are not friends to a religious teacher (for such he claims to be), who mistakes the dreams of a man sick with a brain-fever, for "heavenly visions."

They are not friends to a would-be Christian, who insists upon it he *will not* "have his concubines;" nor to a would-be moralist who clings to polygamy; nor to a would-be governor who cares nothing for the welfare of the common people.

One of "THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA."
Shanghai, 2d November, 1860.

We glean the gratifying intelligence from Home Papers, that those persons calling themselves officers and gentlemen, who were guilty of such gross and outrageous conduct in a mosque at Cairo, some time ago, have received due punishment. The two senior officers have been dismissed Her Majesty's Service, and the others have received a reprimand such as they will never forget. Some residents in Shanghai were, we believe, present when the outrage took place.

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NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Oct. Arrived.
17—Elizabeth, (Br. sch.), Williams, Shanghai.
22—Hellespont, (Br. str.), Bolton do.
23—Typhoon, (Pruss. bg.), Miencke, Chinchew.
23—Fatk, (Dan. sch.) Christianson, do.
23—Kestrel, (Gun-boat), Huxham, Shanghai.
28—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrne, do.

Oct. Departed.
21—Sabrina, (Br. bg.), Pike, Chinchew.
24—Hellespont, (Br. str.), Bolton, Shanghai.

Vessels in Harbour.
Esmont, (Br. sch.), Celestial, (Br. bg.), Ningpo, (Hr. bg.), Nora, (Br. sch.), Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.), Paoushun, (Chi. str.))

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Oct. Arrived.
20—England, (Br. str.), Dundas, Kanagawa.
28—Berenice, (Br. str.), Robinson, do.
28—Teresa, (Br. bg.), ——, Swatow.
28—Cadiz, (Br. str.), Munro, Shanghai.

Oct. Departed.
27—England, (Br. str.), Dundas, Shanghai.
31—Cadiz, (Br. str.), Munro, do.

Vessels in Harbour.
Podsadnik, (H. I. R. M. str.), and 2 Gun-boats, Templeman, (Am. bg.), Schiller, (Dt. bg.), Teresa, (Br. bg.), Berenice, (Br. str.), North Star, (Br. bg.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received last mail.

500—Wellington's Supplementary Despatches, 6th vol.
740—History of England from 1713 to 1783, by Lord Mahon, 7 vols.
1200—Olyphant's Patriots.
1201—Spanish Campaign in Morocco. Hardman.
1202—Indian Campaign, by Generals Rose and Stuart.
1978—Tom Brown's School Days.
1970—The Woman in White. Novel, 3 vols.
2000—From Hay-time to Hopping.
2007—Captain Brand of the *Centipede*.
2008—Welcome Guest, 1st vol.
2701—Curiosities of Civilization. A Wynter.
2702—Ethics. A. L. Windsor.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct 27	Daniel Webster	A. bark	273	Staunard	San Francisco	Sept 2	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 27	May Queen	B. sch	143	Buckminster	do	.. 2	do	Frazar and Co
.. 27	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Oct 23	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 27	Mellta	A. schr	126	Stratton	Kanagawa	.. 17	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Persia	B. ship	661	Parnall	Ningpo	.. 21	do	McKenzie and Co
.. 28	Wanderer	A. schr	175	West	Nagasaki	.. 18	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 28	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	.. 27	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 29	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend	Pelho	.. —	Ballast	Chartrd. by H I M Govt
.. 29	Undine	B. str.	143	Minto	Fuchau	.. —	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 29	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong*	.. —	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P. & O. Agt
.. 31	England	B. str.	746	Dundas	Nagasaki	.. —	Tea & Silk	Lindsay and Co
Nov 2	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Munro	Nagasaki	.. 31	Tea, &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P. & O. Agt
.. 2	Saigon [H I M str.			de Vautré	Pelho	.. —		
.. 2	Esmont	B. schr	120	Oliver	Ningpo	.. 31	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 2	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	496	Jones	Kanagawa	.. 25	do	Russell and Co
.. 2	Carrie Leland	A. bark						Order

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct 26	Wynaud	B. ship	521	Reid	London	Tea & Silk	Fletcher and Co
.. 26	Kate Carnie	B. ship	549	Maclean	do	do	Gilman and Co
.. 28	Weymouth	A. ship	1306	Seavey	Pelho	Coals	H I M Government
.. 28	Jumna	A. ship	782	Tucker	do	do	H I M Government
.. 28	J. W. White	A. ship	549	Ogood	do	do	H I M Government
.. 28	Premier	A. ship	1199	McGilvery	Chefoo	Pelho	Frazar and Co
.. 28	Screamper	A. ship	1197	Snow	Pelho	do	Captain
.. 29	Pleiades	A. ship	1172	Winslow	San Francisco	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 29	Stirling	B. bark	309	Rowe	Hongkong	Re-expts.	James Hooper
.. 29	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hkong & Ports	Silk & Sun	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 29	Wanderer	A. schr	175	West	Amoor River	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Boyarin [H I R M corv			Maydell	Nagasaki		
.. 30	Palma	Hk. bk	246	Griswold	Hkong & W'poa	Peas	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Furious "	H M str		O J Jones	Pelho		
.. 31	Palmerston	B. bark	397	Peters	London	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 31	Louisa	B. schr	95	Russell	Pelho	Stores	Order
.. 31	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
Nov 1	Hydrocore	B. ship	505	Smith	Swatow	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 1	Gange	Fr. sh.	520	Gondinet	Hongkong	do	Meynard, Cousin & Cie
.. 1	Gabalva	B. bark	419	Gillespie	do	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 1	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	do	do	Dent and Co
.. 2	Neville	B. ship	715	Kerr	do	do	W. R. Adamson and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aerolite	Sept 28	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Armistice	Oct 4	B. bark	358	Richardson	Harkort and Co		
Athlette (31)	Sept 3	B. ship	973	Potter	Chartered by H M Government		
Burman	Oct 14	B. bark	319	Robertson	A. R. Tilby	Pchau & Hkong	eld 2d
Cadiz	Nov 2	B. str.	481	Munro	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	7th inst
Carrie Leland	May 2	A. bark			Order		
Celerity	Sept 14	Sia. bk	210	Ingram	A. R. Tilby		
Cornelia L. Bevan	Oct 23	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Nagasaki	5th inst
Daniel Webster	Oct 27	A. bark	273	Steinard	Frazar and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Deux Jumeaux	Aug 29	Fr. sh.	533	Bernard	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	
Douglas	Sept 23	B. bark	419	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	eld 30 ult
Esmont	Nov 2	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co		
Egmont	Oct 24	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Elizabeth	Aug 10	B. ship	442	Samsen	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Early
Elizabeth	July 18	Pr. bk	443	Janus	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	eld 2d
England	Oct 31	B. str.	746	Dundas	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Fama Filipina	Oct 9	Sp. sh.	800	Gana	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Man.	Imdt.
Fanny McHenry	Sept 8	A. ship	1221	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Fathe Shah Alum	Sept 19	B. ship	819	Sheppard	Order		
Florence	Sept 24	A. ship	1045	Wadsworth	Russell and Co	New York	
Formosa	Oct 29	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Greifswald	July 13	Pr. bk	452		Siemssen and Co		
Henry Ellis	Oct 20	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Horatio	Oct 8	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1666	Reed	Russell and Co	Hongkong	
Imperatrix	Sept 25	B. str.	1311	Sharp	Dent and Co	London	eld 2d
Kate Hooper (25)	Oct 7	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Chartered by H M Government		
Kimhongsem	Sept 16	Sia. bk	300	Christian	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Lebanon	Sept 29	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co		
Leontine	Sept 27	Sia. bk	200	Schwertzer	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Lord Clarendon	Oct 24	B. brig	273	Cameron	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Lucky Star	Aug 24	Sia. bk	400	Klappoth	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Magnolia	Sept 28	A. ship	648	Hunt	Russell and Co		
Main	Sept 28	Sia. sh	802	Isaack	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	
Mary & Louisa	Nov 2	A. bark	496	Jones	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Mary R. Mitford	Oct 7	B. bark	310	Leadley	A. R. Tilby	Fuchau	Imdt.
May Queen	Oct 27	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Frazar and Co	Tien-tsin	5th inst
Mellta	Oct 27	A. schr	108	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	eld 30 ult
Merse	Oct 18	B. ship	628	Moore	Augustine Heard and Co		
Monaka	Oct 6	A. bark	462	McClain	Augustine Heard and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Nabob	Sept 28	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	284				
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	630	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Ocean Queen	Sept 4	B. ship	660	Jensen	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Persia	Oct 28	B. ship	661	Parnall	McKenzie and Co		
Prince Regent	Sept 10	B. bark	582	Sack	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Queen of May	Oct 24	B. ship	314	Frazar	Dow and Co	Ningpo	3d inst.
Queensberry	Oct 23	B. ship	623	Heffernan	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	773	Rogers	Frazar and Co	Hkong & W'poa	eld 1st
Ricardo Schmidt	Aug 24	Ital. sh	680	Cassanova	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Rosa Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	473				
Sea Forth	Aug 21	Sia. bk	300	Cameron	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Senator	July 13	N. co. bk	288	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Solent	Sept 27	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
St. Louis	July 1	A. str.	700	Hutchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Swordfish	Sept 7	A. ship	1033	Crandall	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Ta Yung	July 20	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Tug	
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Tung Yu	Oct 17	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Victor Emmanuel	Aug 29	Nor. sh	450	Pharo	Oppert and Co	Hkong & W'poa	eld 2d
Undine	Oct 29	B. str.	143	Minto	Dent and Co	Tug	
Wandering Jew	Aug 24	A. ship	1130	Stackpole	Frazar and Co		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Russell and Co		
York (72)	Aug 31	B. ship	939	Redpath	Chartered by H M Government		

[64 *Merchant Vessels.*]

* At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Centaur	H M st-sloop	6	..	..	Elphinstone D'O D'A Apiln	546
Lightning (Br. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	330	..	Taylor	..
Pioneer	H M sc-st-sloop	6	..	..	H. A. Reilly	350
Forbin	H I M st-sloop	..	..	..	Morier	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montjezat	..
Saigon	H I M st-avisо	..	..	..	Lieut de Vaulté	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..
Sweltana	H I R M st.-fri.	50	..	400	Boutakoff	450

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Saylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Excelsior, 14th May; James Lemon, 15th June; Juanpore, 19th do.; Sea Park, 21st do.; Kent, 13th July; Japan, 1st Aug.; and Harkway, 30th do.
Liverpool—Polynesia, 7th May; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Franziska, (put back), Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Spiridion, 9th June; Connecticut, 15th do.; Queen of England, 21st do.; Vision, 22d do.; America, 3d July; Spray of the Ocean, 5th do.; Greyhound, 8th do.; Asiatar, 18th do.; Geo. West, 10th Aug.; Benares, and Constance, 25d do.
Cardiff—Ghazra, 22d May.; Theodore Dill, 21st June; Adalstor, 8th Aug.; and Juliana, 14th do.; Cornelius, Sept. 5th; Anna Maria, 6th do.
Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June. *Queenstown*—Dora, 7th July; Victor Emanuel, Aug. 31st.
Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Cleveland.
Swansea—Sir Isaac Newton, 21st June. *Gibraltar*—Energy, Aug. 14th.
New York—Western Continent, 7th June; and Snow Squall, 14th do.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	26	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	26	31	none	1
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	2 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 23	none	10
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	15
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	10	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27
1857	Monthly	4	11	3	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24
1858	Monthly	3	1 & 16	3	1 & 25	24	26	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17
1859	Monthly	1	3	3	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	13	12	15	15	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	25	2 & 26	27 & 29	..
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 13	12	13 & 17	14 & 17	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,434
1845-46			12,450,988	15,192
1846-47			12,196,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,302,074	18,126
1849-50			22,363,370	13,237
1850-51			26,722,540	17,513
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,451,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,347	38,319
1854-55	15,365,816	24,135,439	50,221,243	53,365
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59			59,135,959	65,970
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st July, 1859, *to* 30th June, 1860.

Destination.	Black Tea lbs.	Green Tea lbs.	Tea. Total lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	639,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,354
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	324,696	380,805	814,811	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240		240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st July, 1860, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	.. Hongkong ..	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	.. Go	2,389	29		2,338			
.. 18	Tybee,	764	.. London	32		17	25	25	357	
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	.. Hongkong ..	1,864	168	8	2,040			1
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	.. do	2,295	294	3	2,302			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	.. London ..	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 4	Emeu, str.,	907	.. Hongkong ..	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	.. London ..	2,820	368	..	3,188			19
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	.. do	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	.. Hongkong ..	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	.. do	2,050	399	19	2,468			
.. 5	Assyrian,	535	.. London ..	1,999	407		2,316	5		6
.. 9	Livingston,	535	.. do	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	.. Hongkong ..	2,617	357	19	2,984			4
.. 21	Koh-i-noor,	303	.. Liverpool							
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	.. Hongkong ..	1,085	42	17	1,144			4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	.. London	1,442			1,442	25		68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	.. do	1,521			1,521			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	.. do							
Cld. 2	Imperatrix, str.,	1311	.. do							

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	314,251	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,897	7,088			2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Aug 24	*Challenger*,	698	London,	55,619					55,619									357,226
Sept 9	*Ballarat*,	712	London,	277,699	101,558	16,457		8,233	404,681	20,415	2,893		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
.. 12	*Lucknow*,	402	London,	78,640	46,749			400	125,798	37,762	5,177		4,149	3,793	19,067		66,928	192,726
Oct. 5	*Assyrian*,	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	35,701	5,803		2,624	228	177,090		221,166	407,050
.. 9	*Livingston*,	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
.. 21	*Koh-i-noor*,	303	Liverpool,	59,767					59,767									59,767
.. 26	*Wynaud*,	521	London,	236,390	18,701	504	9,105		264,600	79,337	6,449		12,007	8,583	16,183		124,459	389,468
.. 26	*Kate Carnie*,	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,253		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	7,588	7,741	106,441		193,860	482,637
.. 31	*Palmerston*,	397	London,															
Cld. 2	*Imperatrix*, str.,	1311	London,															

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom*,	1174	New York,					17,032	337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,938	240,025	194,425	972,556	990,825

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